New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—3 Hanover-st., and 1st Doorway Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 11 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Clerk of the Kansas Investigating Committee Assaulted by Capt. Pate—Discussion on the Naval Proceedings, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. HANSCOM, late Clerk of the Kansas Investigating Committee, was called out of his room to-day and assaulted by Capt. PATE, late in command of a company of Border Ruffians in Kansas. He received only a single blow. The cause of the assault was a letter of Hanscom's, saying that PATE showed the white feather, in surrendering twenty-five men to fifteen Free-State men.

An assistant doorkeeper of the House was also assaulted by a companion of PATE.

The Senate had an exciting discussion on the Naval proceedings in Executive session to-day.

Democratic Caucus—Captain Pate's Assault on Hanscom.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

A Democratic caucus was held here, this evening, of which Mr. ETHERIDGE was the Chairman. It was merely for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion concerning the Presidential election, and comparing notes as to the relative prospects, which those present considered decidedly favorable for success.

Mr. HANSCOM, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, was assaulted, this evening, by Captain PATE for a refusal to retract a statement made by him that the latter showed the white feather in surrendering his Missouri company of 25 men to 15 Free-State men in Kansas.

Another Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Another Jury was procured to-day for a new trial of Mr. HERBERT, for the killing of the waiter KRAMER, selected from one hundred and five talesmen.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

CEMETERY.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill ceding Georgetown to Maryland.

COPYRIGHTS.

The bill supplementary to the act amendatory of several acts respecting copyrights, approved February 3d, 1831, was reported by Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEWARD hoped the bill would immediately be put on its passage, as it was of considerable importance.

The bill was passed.

LOUISIANA SWAMP LANDS.

The bill for the final adjudication of questions of title to swamp lands, between private claimants and the State of Louisiana, was passed.

THE ARMAMENT BILL.

Mr. JOHNS (Tenn.) made a speech on the three million armament bill, contending that the appropriation was necessary to place the country in a proper state of defence. It was a peace measure. There was not ammunition enough on the whole Pacific coast to fire ten rounds with the guns there; and in case of war there was not enough in the whole country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our guns.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday.

THE VACANCIES IN THE NAVY.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and was nearly four hours engaged in consideration of the question, whether the more than two hundred nominations or promotions of the President, sent in some months ago to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the late Naval Board, should be passed upon before the House shall take action on the Senate bill providing a remedy for meritorious officers aggrieved by the Naval Board. Finally, Messrs. PRESTON BROOKS and HUNTER were severally confirmed as Captains by so large a vote as to be regarded favorable to all the remaining nominations.

The Senate will probably go into Executive Session on them to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

MR. KEITT'S SPEECH AND RESIGNATION.

Mr. KEITT said it was not his purpose to widen any breach or exacerbate any feeling. He much preferred the opposite. He vindicated South Carolina against the charges brought against her for her conduct in the Revolution. He vividly depicted the sufferings and patriotism of the South Carolinians, contending that the exploits of Massachusetts in that struggle had been greatly exaggerated. After speaking in disparagement of Massachusetts, and in no complimentary terms of Mr. BURLINGAME'S sentiments and rhetoric, he said he was in the Senate when the assault was committed. He knew that it would be committed unless Mr. SUMNER should make an explanation or apology, but he repented, he knew not the time when nor the place where the assault would be made. He did not anticipate it would be in the Senate chamber. Northern papers had attempted to establish complicity on his part, charging it as a Slaveholding act, and had attempted to fix the responsibility on South Carolina. Those who wish to drag in dust the garments of their State might do it. He certainly should not the garments of his own. It appeared that his offence was that he did not turn informer—a character which he branded as infamous. He would never violate the confidence reposed in him, even by his bitterest enemy, against the best friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a man who had made false charges against South Carolina, and slandered a distinguished Senator, a relative of his late colleague, Mr. BROOKS? For the individual opinion of the House he cared nothing—but he did care for the opinion of the House officially expressed. He represented men who live on battle plains which had been defamed by Mr. SUMNER, and, therefore, he was sensitive. He had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect to-day, and would now announce he was no longer a member of this Congress.

The galleries applauded while cries of order went up from those below.

The friends of Mr. KEITT crowded round him and shook hands with him, and amid considerable confusion he retired.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEAT.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections that J. C. ALLEN was not and Wm. B. ARCHER was elected a Representative from Illinois and entitled to his seat.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, advocated the resolutions.

Mr. ALLEN replied in his own defence. Adjourned.

Analysis of the Vote for the Expulsion of Brooks.

FOR EXPULSION.

Dickinson, Pa.	Spinner, N. Y.	Wells, Wis.
Packer, Pa.	Vail, N. J.	Williams, N. Y.

FOR EXPULSION.

Mitchell, Ohio.	Emrie, Ohio.	Palmer, N. Y.
Allison, Pa.	Galloway, Ohio.	Pennington, N. J.
Bell, Mass.	Giddings, Ohio.	Perry, Maine.
Bennett, Miss.	Gilbert, N. Y.	Petit, Ind.
Bocock, Va.	Granger, N. Y.	Pike, N. H.
Bowie, Md.	Grow, Pa.	Pringle, N. Y.
Brenton, Ohio.	Hall, Mass.	Purviance, Penn.
Buffington, Mass.	Harlan, Ohio.	Ritchie, Conn.
Burlingame, Mass.	Harrison, N. Y.	Robbins, N. Y.
Case, Ohio.	Haskin, Va.	Roberts, Penn.
Chaffee, R. I.	Hoffman, Ind.	Roberts, Penn.
Clawson, Del.	Holloway, Ind.	Robinson, Ill.
Colfax, Ind.	Howard, Mich.	Sabin, Vt.
Comins, Pa.	Howe, Mass.	Sage, N. Y.
Cragin, N. H.	Hughston, N. Y.	Sapp, Ohio.
Cumback, Ind.	Kelly, N. Y.	Scott, Ind.
Damrell, Cal.	King, N. Y.	Sherman, Ohio.
Davis, Mass.	Knapp, N. Y.	Simmons, Ohio.
Dodd, N. Y.	Knight, Ohio.	Simmons, Ohio.
Durfee, R. I.	Knox, Ill.	Stanton, N. Y.
Edie, Pa.	Lawrence, Mass.	Stanton, Ky.
Edwards, Ill.	Leiter, Ohio.	Stratton, Ind.
Ellis, Cal.	Lyon, Mich.	Thayer, Mass.
Fairbank, Mass.	Mace, Ind.	Thurston, R. I.
Fenton, N. Y.	Matteson, N. Y.	Todd, Penn.

AGAINST EXPULSION.

Aiken, S. C.	Faulkner, Va.	S. Hays, La.
Allen, Ill.	Florence, Pa.	Orr, S. C.
Barksdale, Miss.	Gentry, Tenn.	Peyton, Va.
Bennett, Miss.	Greenwood, Ark.	Powell, Va.
Bocock, Va.	Hall, Iowa.	Quitman, Miss.
Bowie, Md.	Harris, Ill.	Ready, Ga.
Brooks, N. Y.	Hastin, Miss.	Reese, Ala.
Burnett, Ky.	Hawkins, Fla.	Ruffin, La.
Cadwalader, Pa.	Hawkins, Ala.	Savage, Tenn.
Caskie, Va.	Hoven, Ky.	Sawyer, Ohio.
Clark, N. C.	Jones, Tenn.	Seward, Ga.
Cobb, Ala.	Kelly, N. Y.	Smith, Ala.
Cobb, Ga.	Kerr, N. C.	Smith, Tenn.
Cragie, N. C.	Kidwell, Ohio.	Stephens, Ga.
Crawford, Ga.	Lamar, Va.	Stuart, Mich.
Cullom, Tenn.	Letcher, Va.	Taylor, La.
Davis, Ind.	Marshall, Ky.	Taylor, Ohio.
Davis, Miss.	Maxwell, Fla.	Thompson, Pa.
Dowdell, Ala.	Miller, Pa.	Tyson, Pa.
Edmundson, Va.	Moore, Ala.	Walbridge, N. Y.
Elliott, Ky.	Morgan, S. C.	Wallace, S. C.
English, Ind.	Mullen, Ind.	Walsh, Penn.

AGAINST EXPULSION.

Bell, Tenn.	Kunkel, Md.	Ruffin, Va.
Bowie, Md.	Lake, Miss.	Smith, Ala.
Carlile, Va.	Lindley, Mo.	Snead, Penn.
Cox, Ky.	H. Marshall, Ky.	Speer, Ky.
Davis, Md.	A. F. Marshall, Ky.	Talbott, Ky.
Ellett, Miss.	Oliver, Mo.	Thompson, Ind.
Faulkner, Va.	Parker, N. J.	Underwood, Ky.
Evans, Texas.	Parrear, N. C.	Walker, Ala.
Foster, Ga.	Reade, N. C.	Whiting, Penn.
Harris, Md.	Reed, Penn.	Zollicoffer, Penn.
Harrison, Ohio.	Ricaud, Md.	

RECAPITULATION.

FOR EXPULSION.		AGAINST EXPULSION.	
Democrats	6	Democrats	62
Opposition	118	Opposition	33
	124		95
Free-State men	14	Free-State men	15
Slave-Sale men	1	Slave-Sale men	10
	139		120

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Bradley, Pa.	Ewing, N. Y.	Pelton, N. C.
Campbell, Ky.	Fuller, Me.	Richardson, Ill.
Carruthers, Mo.	Fuller, Md.	Talbott, Ky.
Childs, Del.	Herbert, Cal.	Trumbull, Ill.
Cullen, Del.	Moore, Ind.	Valk, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Politics.

FREMONT AND DAYTON IN PITTSBURG AND FREMONT AND JOHNSTON IN ALLEGHANY—ENTHUSIASTIC RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, July 15.

Enthusiastic ratification meetings were held here, last night, by the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON in Pittsburg, and FREMONT and JOHNSTON in Allegheny.

Quite a rivalry existed between the two sections as to which meeting should be the largest.

Gen. WM. ROBINSON presided over the Pittsburg meeting, assisted by 20 Vice-Presidents. Addresses were made by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts; JOHN A. WEBB, of California; THOMAS WILLIAMS, Gov. FORD, of Ohio, and others. Mr. BURLINGAME had been announced, but was not present. Resolutions approving the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON and the platform of the Republican Party, were passed unanimously.

At the Allegheny meeting Dr. WM. WOODS presided, assisted by nineteen Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Gov. FORD of Ohio; Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, and Messrs. WILLIAMSON and HUNTINGTON. GEORGE LAW did not attend, as was announced. By invitation Mr. F. JOHNSTON appeared on the stand. He expressed his thanks and said if he could by any means surrender the trust reposed in him by the American Party, he would willingly do so.

Enthusiastical that is, whether democratic or foreign.

The preamble says that the Americans showed every disposition to meet the Republicans on terms of equality, but, being repulsed, that they now ratify the nomination of FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

Gen. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has expressed in several his intention to support Mr. JOHNSTON for the Vice-Presidency in preference to Mr. DAYTON.

Virginia Politics.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE OLD-LINE WHIGS—THE OLD PARTY LINES ADHERED TO—SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF FILLMORE.

RICHMOND, VA., Wednesday, July 16.

A State Convention of Old-Line Whigs met at Metropolitan Hall, in this City, at 10 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by calling Wm. H. MCFARLAND, of Richmond, to the Chair. R. O. RIDGWAY, of the Richmond *Whig*, and S. T. PEYTON, of Lynchburg, were the Secretaries. Forty-one counties and four cities were represented by 121 delegates.

A resolution, offered by Mr. HARPER, of Augusta, that the Convention was composed of Whigs, acknowledging no other political tie or affinities, was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Several speeches were made, among them one by Mr. MCFARLAND, and another by ALEXANDER RIVES, brother of Hon. W. C. RIVES, who spoke strongly in behalf of Mr. FILLMORE; declaring that the Democratic Party was not national, but had been sectionalized by the Cincinnati Convention; that its platform was a filibustering one; that the Whig Party was the only true National party, and that after the Presidential election, the American Party would find it necessary to fall back into the traces of the National Whigs.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 5 P. M., when three more counties were represented by twenty delegates.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported WERDMAN ROBINSON, of Washington County, for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON made a speech, in which he briefly compared the Whig and Democratic parties.

The Committee on Mr. HARPER'S resolution reported that the call for the Convention was clearly enough understood as excluding all not claiming to be Whigs.

On motion of Mr. MCFARLAND, a Committee of 13 was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN supported the claims of Mr. FILLMORE, opposing Mr. BUCHANAN, and denouncing the Cincinnati platform.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

News from Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SMITH—NO REDRESS AGAINST MILITARY MARAUDERS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15.

The *Tribune* has advices from Leavenworth to the 11th inst. Gen. PERSIFER SMITH had arrived there. A deputation of citizens waited upon him, asking protection of their lives and property against armed marauders from the South, on the different river towns. He replied that he had no authority; that the armed bands were regularly enrolled militia, acting under the color of the law, and that there was no redress except by civil law.

An Escaped Slave in Boston.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—THE MAN DECLARED FREE AND STARTED FOR CANADA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16—7 P. M.

JOSHUA WILLIAMS, a Slave at Mobile, escaped in the *Brig Growler*, just arrived here. The Captain on entering the harbor, attempted to secure him for the purpose of saving him back, but WILLIAMS jumped overboard and was picked up by a boat, and the Vigilance Committee being immediately notified, a Writ of Habeas corpus was issued. He is now before Judge RICHMOND and a hearing of the case is going on. There is considerable excitement about the Court-House.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, the escaped slave from Mobile, was brought before Judge METCALF, of the Supreme Court, at 3 o'clock, on the writ of habeas corpus that had been issued, and no one appearing as claimant against him, he was told to go free. An expression of applause greeted this order, which the officers and Court in vain tried to check. As the colored man was seized by his friends and hurried out of the Court Room. He was taken to the house of a colored citizen, and thence put on board the first train of cars for Canada. Capt. FULLERTON, of the brig *Growler*, from whose vessel WILLIAMS was taken, did not appear in Court. The affair caused great excitement.

Large Fire at Corning, N. Y.

BUSINESS PORTION DESTROYED—LOSS $100,000.

CORNING, Tuesday, July 15.

A fire broke out at Corning last night in Dyer's Block, and before it could be subdued many elements of the business part of the place was left, smouldering in ashes. The buildings were old and the fire spread with the most intense fury. Every building on Main-street, east of Dickinson House, was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, of which $40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Commencement at Harvard College was observed to-day with the usual ceremonies. The attendance was large and the exercises highly entertaining.

The following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Charles Deane, of Cambridge, and Jas. B. Richards, of Philadelphia.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Henry Hill, Athens, Greece; Rev. Jos. F. Thomas, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York; Rev. E. H. Chapin, New-York; Rev. Thos. Worcester, Boston.

Doctor of Laws—Hon. John Jay, Historist, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. John G. Gray, of Boston, and Gideon L. Ewin, Principal of the Exeter Academy.

Attempt to Burn the Rochester House of Refuge.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 16.

Yesterday two of the inmates of the House of Refuge, in this city, attempted to burn it down by setting fire to some shavings in a cupboard. The fire, however, was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done. The boys that committed the deed were detected and placed in solitude.

Extension of the Telegraph to Martha's Vineyard.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Wednesday, July 16.

A substantial English cable, connecting this Island with Boston, was successfully laid to-day by the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, and the line is now in good working order, connecting at Boston with the lines of the American Telegraph.

The Schooner Wm. Lewis a Supposed Slaver.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 16.

The schooner *Wm. Lewis*, found abandoned at sea and taken to Newport, is supposed to be a slaver which has been deserted after making a voyage to Africa.

Medical News.

From some experiments lately made by M. BROWN SEQUARD, it is now presumed that the transfusion of the blood of a bird into the veins of a mammal is not poisonous if the blood injected has been properly oxygenated; and that the prejudice against the transfusion of human blood as a remedy in hemorrhage, has arisen in part from the neglect of this oxygenation. It is found that the injection of blood equal to one-tenth the quantity is the standard proportion required.

The Dublin *Medical Examiner* details a case which occurs each year, in which a child chokes itself to death with the tail of a mouse which it has drawn into its mouth. A boy aged 6, while throwing stones at a large toad, felt something spirted into his eye. He was attacked soon after with spasmodic pain in his eye,—then with coma; at times he would try to bite everything near him; at times he was in a state of apathy, at times in a state of madness. On the tenth day the only symptoms were stupor and inability to speak, a condition which has lasted for two years since.

A remarkable monster is reported to the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. MARTHEWS, of St. Louis. It is an intelligent white boy, now 16 months old, who was born without either arms or legs. He was born in New-Mexico, of American parents. Why don't the father get the Rhinoplastics at him? They make fresh noses, lips, cheeks, to order,—possibly some needy surgeon, who is very hard up, might complete the little fellow's armament.

The Boston *M. & S. Journal* confesses that it cannot read with satisfaction a book so mangled in the printing as were the "Transactions of our State Medical Society." The criticism is very just. It is full of blunders—it is hard to believe and slanderous to the craft to admit that it ever was read in the proof. But the sin is a chronic one, and we cease to expect in New-York State documents, anything like typographical accuracy.

Dr. JAMES D. TRASK, of White Plains, in a paper published in Dr. HAYS' *Journal* for the present quarter, adds 113 new cases of Rupture of the Womb to the long list which he compiled and collated some time since. He finds nothing in these to contradict, but much to confirm the conclusions which he published in 1848.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK, says the London *Lancet*, died in London, April 24, in the 90th year of his age. For nearly seventy years he was an active member of the profession. He was old enough to remember the beginning of the Brunonian system, and lived to see it sink into merited obscurity. The nosology of CULLEN was in its infancy when he was a student. The first MONRO died the year after Dr. CLUTTERBUCK was born; he attended the lectures of MONRO *secundus*. He was old enough to recollect FOTHERGILL, and might have attended the lectures of POTT. He visited HUNTER, and met him in consultation. He was in practice many years before the great discovery of JENNER, and had witnessed, for half a century, the vast benefits conferred upon mankind by vaccination. He was a physician when BABINGTON was the apothecary of Guy's Hospital. Neither ARMSTRONG nor ASHLEY COOPER was known to fame when Dr. CLUTTERBUCK had established a reputation.

M. AMUSSAT, one of the most distinguished surgeons of Paris, has recently died. He was born in 1796, in a provincial town of France, and like multitudes of his brethren owed his success chiefly to his own industry and perseverance. Although not connected with any hospital, M. AMUSSAT was looked upon as among the first in his profession, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is chiefly known by his invention of an operation for artificial anus, by an opening in the lumbar region; by his essay on the "Accidental Introduction of Air into the Veins," (which gained a prize of four thousand francs from the Academy of Sciences); and by his "History of Lithotripsy." In his manners AMUSSAT was cordial and affable, and in his intercourse with foreigners formed a marked contrast, in this respect, to many other distinguished medical men of Paris.

The *Medical Examiner*, of Philadelphia, says, that Dr. THOMAS D. MUTTER, who lately resigned the Chair of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, intends to present to the College of Physicians, of that city, his very valuable, extensive and magnificent museum, consisting of calculi, bones, wet preparations, casts, models and drawings. It is also his intention to endow the College with the sum of $30,000, part of the interest of which sum will be devoted to maintaining the museum presented by him, in good order, and adding to it yearly new preparations.

They talk of opening Franklin-street, through to Centre-st.—thus ventilating the Five-Points.

Our Flag.

One flag is there!—the starry flag
Our sires' forefathers gave,
O'er Freedom's home—free soil—free laws!
Its triumph long to wave;
Yet all its bright and shining folds
A slave-power seeks to stain,
Till Freedom's host is called to fight
Her battle o'er again!

And fight we will—from vale and hill
The battle cry is heard,
As with FREMONT and DAYTON'S names
The Nation's heart is stirred!

O blessed Freedom!—goodness born,
Work all the world tastes,
For thee how many hero souls
Have gladly bled and died!
And 'tis for thee, dear Liberty!
We gather in this spot,
To save the flag these sires and shame,
And Slavery's awful blot!

Free speech, Free Kansas and FREMONT,
With DAYTON'S name enrolled,
Are mottoes there for Freedom's host—
On every shining fold!

Our flag is there!—O let it not fair,
To lead the nations on,
Till Slavery's blighting power is crushed,
And Freedom's reign be won;
And valor's arm and liberty's smile
Shall hail our banner wave,
Till not a foot of Freedom's soil
Is cursed by chain or slave!

For fight we will—from vale and hill
The battle cry is heard,
As with FREMONT and DAYTON'S names
The Nation's heart is stirred!

New-York, July, 1856. C. D. S.

City Politics.

☞ The Central Republican Committee met last evening in the large room of Academy Hall, and listened to pithy and eloquent speeches by Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Mr. STANTON and Mr. BEACH, of Ohio. The gathering was quite large and enthusiastic.

☞ The Republicans held Ward Meetings last night in the Fourteenth, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The Fourteenth met in the Fifth, at the Fifth Ward Hotel; in the Ninth, on board the *Adriatic*. At these several places the work of organization and ratification was pushed on.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward met last evening at Academy Hall, and completed their organization by the election of CHARLES A. DANA, President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and other necessary officers. There was a large attendance, and when the organization had been completed the Club adjourned to the Hall below where the Central Committee were holding a meeting.

☞ A large and enthusiastic Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting was held last evening in "Knickerbocker Hall," Sixteenth Ward. Resolutions of adhesion to the Republican Platform and Candidates were read and adopted; and several speakers were present to entertain the audience. The chief speeches of the evening were made by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and THURLOW TREED, of The Independent. Mr. TREED'S remarks were of a humorous character, and kept the audience in a state of extreme good nature. He was several times interrupted with loud peals of laughter, and at the conclusion of his speech was warmly cheered.

☞ In the Twenty-second Ward a meeting was held last evening, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Party. Alderman DEARE was voted into the Chair amidst great cheering, and seven Vice-Presidents were also elected.

After the reading of the Philadelphia Platform, a [illegible] the Republican Candidates. Messrs. STARKE, Chairman of Virginia, HOBART GERRAY, and other speakers having addressed the meeting the proceedings terminated.

THE SOFT PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Softs of this City met last evening in their respective Districts, and chose one Delegate and one Alternate from each Assembly District, to represent them in the Democratic (Soft) State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 30th inst., pursuant to a call of the State Central Committee, of which DEAN RICHMOND is Chairman. The delegates were chosen of course with an eye to the union and harmony of the two Democratic factions, to bring about which the State Convention is to be held. The election, so far as we have heard, passed off in quiet.

The City Law Library.

From the Publishers' Circular.

The Law Library of New-York numbers at present about *six thousand volumes*. The Law Institute partakes of the character of a close corporation. Only certain persons are entitled to admission to its privileges, and these only under peremptory rules and regulations. On the 22d of February, 1830,—more than twenty-six years ago,—an act was passed by the Legislature of New-York to incorporate the Law Institute of the City of New-York. The charter then passed is still in force. It declares the object of the enterprise to be for literary purposes, for the cultivation of legal science, the advancement of jurisprudence, the preservation of a Seminary of learning in the law, and the formation of a Law Library. The Company was authorized by this charter to hold real estate to the value of $20,000, which amount was to be divided into shares, and to be considered as personal property; and, as such, transferable from one party to another. The stock, however, it was expressly provided, was to be held for, and devoted solely to, literary and scientific purposes.

On the 19th of April, 1830, the original movers of the project met and accepted the charter, and proceeded to adopt a series of By-Laws and Regulations. They declared that all persons might claim admission as members, who were Counsellors, Solicitors, or Attorneys admitted to practice in the Supreme Court or the Court of Chancery. Members of the Bench and others may be admitted to honorary membership. The fees on admission are $30, and annually $10 thereafter. Members have power to expel by ballot any person who may have become obnoxious. Any member who desires to dispose of the share which he has acquired in the Library is required, by an imperative rule, to offer that share to the Library Committee, to whom, by the regulations, the first privilege of purchase belongs. Should the Committee decline the purchase, the holder of the share may then proceed to sell elsewhere. In this way, the Library is accessible only to a very limited number; none but members being permitted its privileges, except as matter of courtesy.

The first measures set on foot for the establishment of a Law Library in New-York were dissolved to the exertion of Chancellor KENT. In the year 1828, a meeting of members of the Bench and Bar of the City was held at the residence of Judge MCCOUN, at which meeting the project was formally introduced. It met with favor, and measures were immediately taken to enlist the attention of the State Legislature in its behalf. At the session of 1830, the charter was obtained for the Law Institute. The need of such an institution had been long felt.

There is probably no Law Library in the country which has upon its shelves so rich and valuable a collection of rare works on legal topics. The catalogue comprises a very full collection of Reports of cases in the American, English, Scotch and Irish Courts; sets of American and English Statutes Law; the publications of the English Record Commissions; and, in addition to the less rare and curious volumes which are set forth in all the glory of fresh sheepskin, there is a set, nearly complete, of English Reports from the year 1916 (reign of Henry III.) down to the present time. The State papers of England and America are a feature of this institution of peculiar value. Among the documents pertaining to American History are the charters of the American colonies, Congressional Papers from 1791 down to the present time, and New-York State Papers since 1780. The English and Irish Records, in which this library is peculiarly full, and which contain complete accounts of the foundation of British and American Law. The early laws of the Anglo-Saxons, those of Alfred the Great, of William the Conqueror, the laws ascribed to Henry I. and the "Mountenais Ecclesiasticus" from the 7th to the 10th century, are among the documents which will be found to possess interest and attraction—not for the lawyer only, but for the antiquarian as well.

The current *legal literature of England* the United States receives careful attention from the Institute. Its Library is well stocked with the best periodicals, and other publications upon Law now issued. The London legal journals are received weekly, and at stated periods are bound and take their places upon the shelves of the Library.

Nearly five hundred members are now enrolled among the supporters of the Library. Of those who are deceased the names still exist. The income is appropriated to the purchase of new issues and to the repurchase of any works which

Letter from the Mississippi.

"The Pascagoula Star of the 12th publishes the following extract from a letter dated Mobile City, June 28. It confirms a report we published a few days ago:

We have had a little fracas here since I last wrote. Two days ago two robbers, one a white man and the other a Mexican, were hanged. They had stolen a horse from a detachment of Rifles, and were found in the act. The white man fired at the officer, the ball passing through his cap. Some one shot the Mexican—he gave his name as ESPINOSA—and the white man was hanged. They were taken to St. George's Island, Fla.

And to be even, the Mexicans hung one of the white men yesterday, near the Bay of Mobile. Two days ago, said to be drummed out service and deserted. Two officers on the ship have landed to capture him, and while in the act of doing so, he shot one of them through the head. The officer fell dead. The deserter then ran to the water's edge, and swam off to his vessel, where he was received on board. The officer's friends were very much excited, and would have hung him, but he got away. It is said that among the men many lay the cause of the twenty-two years war of Texas from Mexico, in March last."

Destructive Fire in Nashville.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* gives the following particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in that city on the 9th. A fire broke out in the extensive, undressed steamboating of Mr. J. W. MCCOMBS, corner of Church and Cherry streets, and in a few moments the entire building was in flames. The yard adjoining was filled with steam manufactured lumber, which rendered it impossible for human energy to stay the progress of the flames. The fire spread as far as the residence of Captain ROBT. WILLIAMS on the north, to Summer-street on the west, and burned four buildings on Church-street on the south.

We next give a list of the buildings burned, and as near as possible the loss and insurance:

Building owned by John Overton, occupied by J. W. McComb as a planing and steam factory; entirely consumed, with a large amount of lumber. McCOMB'S loss estimated at from $12,000 to $14,000. No insurance. Residence of W. E. Cummings entirely consumed. No insurance. Machine Shop, owned by ——, insured for $10,000. Insured for $5,000 in the United Firemen's Insurance Company. Paint Shop, owned by Mrs. W. G. HARRIS, occupied by Messrs. BARNES & RYAN, entirely consumed. Mr. ——— and Mr. MITCHELL'S marble works. Loss—damage to marble, etc., $5,000. No insurance.

On Church-street, the house occupied by Dr. OVERTON, occupied by Mr. WILKINSON as a boarding house, entirely consumed. No insurance. Law offices owned by Dr. OVERTON, was occupied by Messrs. HALL & ANDERSON, the other by Dr. GANT, entirely consumed. Loss of Dr. HALL insured for $1,000 in the United Firemen's Insurance Company. Store and American Office, occupied by G. S. WRIGHT & Co., roof destroyed, &c. Estimated loss $1,000. No insurance. Church-street—E. J. MCMUN, and others, known as a boarding house, entirely consumed. Insured for $2,100. Office owned and occupied by Dr. KELLY, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. MAUPIN, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Mr. WEAKLEY, owned by Dr. J. S. YOUNG, occupied by Rogers FARRAR, entire contents destroyed for $5,000 in Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

ANOTHER LAGER BEER SALOON RIOT AND MURDER.—The assembling of large numbers of persons at the lager beer saloons, has been productive of the most serious consequences, and persons worthy if some measures be not adopted by the authorities to prevent them. On Monday night a disgraceful occurrence of this kind occurred in Pennsylvania avenue, near Smith's inlet, when a general fight ensued, in which at a time all became engaged, and it was some time before trouble was over. After the close of election, one of the parties, named KEMPF, who resided in Smith's lane, started for his home and was followed by several others. When he got opposite Hagner's tannery, an assault was made upon him with bricks, one of which struck him on the back of the head, producing a serious fracture, from the effects of which he died on the sidewalk. He was discovered soon after by some persons passing, and taken to his residence, where everything was done for his relief, but to no avail. He died about noon yesterday. We have not learned that any persons but the two mentioned have been the victims of this crime. The spirit of riot now abroad in the city is truly alarming, not a week passing that some person is not killed or seriously wounded. The affrays originating in these lager beer saloons, and in the second case of murder committed in a week within a short time, besides which a watchman was shot. A remedy must be established, and some heavily dealt.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Iron Ship Knocs Tested.

There was a trial of the relative strength of bent iron knees against natural curved knees of oak, at Chatham, yesterday, at the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Twelfth-street. The trial was made under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy, and was conducted by Mr. DELANO, the Naval Constructor, assisted by Mr. WARNER, and E. K. COLLINS, President of the Novelty Iron Working Company. The knees were placed on 8 beds ten-inch knee. Two hundred thousand pounds pressure were applied to the knees, and the forward strain knee broke, but not before the 200,000 pounds pressure was applied. The after knee will continue to be tested to-day, and the result will be officially reported to the Secretary of the Navy. The timbers are prepared from which the knees are to be made for the new iron steamer, and the process of bending them into shape will be tested. The end of the timber, which gradually bends it to the required curve.

THE SLAVE TRADE CASE.—The examination of the persons who were arrested on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, did not take place yesterday. Application will be made to the United States District Court this morning for the appointment of BAKER and LAMBERTON as bail. The object is to have them out on bail for a few days, when it will be officially reported to the Secretary of the Navy. The timbers are prepared from which the knees are to be made for the new iron steamer, and the process of bending them into shape will be tested. The end of the timber, which gradually bends it to the required curve.

...meet the fate he so richly deserved at the hands of the people, that he begged his counsel to withdraw the motion for his immediate transfer to the State Prison. Would you believe it? through the influence of his gambling friends, HACKUS has been made Chief Clerk of the prison, a situation hundreds of honest young men might covet; and instead of working in a clay-pit, in a parti-colored suit, sits at the viceroy dinner-table in a black coat and fine linen, bob-nobs glasses with Gen. ESTELL, Chief of the establishment, and, no doubt, plays draw-poker with him, after the shades of night have closed about the state's hotel at San Quentin.

The fact is, the administration of the law was almost, itself, in the hands of these miscreants; and they were backed up by an organized despotism, which could not be successfully assailed in any other way than that the Vigilance Committee have been driven to adopt. They know no party. They were Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings—just as either party might happen to be in the ascendant.

Progress of the Revolution—Business, Amusements, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 20, 1856.

I have kept a sort of journal of the exciting incidents of the past fortnight in San Francisco, and do not know that I can give them to you in a more condensed form than by inclosing a copy of it.

FRIDAY, June 6.—The all-absorbing topic to-day has been the expectation of the carrion-birds, made yesterday by the Vigilance Committee, in the persons of six of the murderers, shoulder-strikers and ballot-box stuffers, who have so long ruled this city and State. Nothing certain is known of their destination. All that is known is, that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, 200 men, well armed, marched down to Pacific-wharf. In the centre of the hollow square formed by the guard, were the six culprits, whose wrists were ornamented with rings considerably more substantial than ornamental. They were at once put on board the steam-tug *Hercules*, when she put to sea. Late in the afternoon the *Hercules* returned, having spilled her precious freight somewhere outside the Golden Gate. It is reported that CHARLES P. DUANE, late Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, and BILLY MULLIGAN, Deputy-Sheriff, were put on the *Golden Age*, as she passed the heads; that MARTIN GALLAGHER and WM. CARR, ballot-box stuffers, went as Envoys to His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III., at Honolulu, in the bark *Yankee*; and that WOOLLY KEARNEY and EDWARD BULGER were sent on a mission to H. B. M. Provincial Government in Australia, on the clipper *Courier Dove*. Honest men breathe freer since these foul birds have been sped from the land. Leave of absence will be granted to many more of the brood.

The British Consul issued a proclamation this morning, warning all British subjects against taking part in the present difficulties, as the Governor had declared San Francisco in a state of insurrection.

To-day staunch platforms have been laid on the tops of several buildings in the vicinity of the Committee's rooms, and heavy pieces of ordnance look grimly down, from their lofty position, upon all the approaches to Fort Vigilance. A thirty-two-pounder has been placed in front of the citadel, pointing up Sacramento-street. The Committee have mounted, in all, 27 pieces of cannon.

The Law-and-Murder party are recruiting under the orders of Major-General SHERMAN. They claim to have 1,300 men already enrolled, but nobody believes it. The Wallace Guards, an independent company, refused to respond to the Governor's call, and, after disbanding, turned over their arms to the Vigilance Committee.

Enrollments are rapidly going on at the Vigilance Rooms. This afternoon the *Sierra Nevada* arrived with the intelligence that one of our Representatives to Congress had shot an Irish waiter at Willard's. The exclamation is in every tongue "How lucky for Mr. HAMMETT that he is out of reach of the Vigilance Committee!" BILL GARDNER, Mr. HAMMETT'S partner, who figures so largely in the immolation of the Irishman, is a professional gambler. He was bailed a year or two since on a charge of murder in Eldorado County, but forfeited his recognizances and fled. A Frenchwoman, the mistress of BACKUS, the murderer, furnished the money to pay the forfeited bail.

SUNDAY, June 8.—Yesterday the city was remarkably quiet. Both parties were recruiting. At the Mission Dolores, in the suburbs, a State cavalry company of 65 men were drilling a large part of the day. At 7 o'clock this evening I saw six or eight companies of the people's force drilling on Battery-street. As I write, midnight, a settled gloom rests over the city. This evening's boat from Benicia brought the news that the Committee of citizens who went up to confer with the Governor had been unsuccessful. They asked him to cease his warlike preparations—promising on the part of the Vigilance Committee to respect in future the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to lay down their arms so soon as they should have cleared the city of the most noted villains. The Committee, consisting of Ex-Governor FOOTE, Hon. BAILIE PEYTON, Col. J. B. CROCKET, F. W. MACONDRAY, and others of high standing, had great difficulty in obtaining an interview with the Governor. When they were finally admitted to his presence, they found closeted with him Chief-Justice TERRY, General SHERMAN, the Editors of the *Democratic State Journal*, VOLNEY E. HOWARD, General of the Fourth Division, Col. BAKER and EDWARD JONES—the latter one of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co. With such advisers as these, it is feared a conflict will ensue. The Committee will not be the aggressors—but the first shot fired will be the death-signal of hundreds of the "Law-Order" gang, and the end of the present State Administration.

MONDAY, June 9.—An address, "To my friends in California," over the signature of WM. T. SHERMAN, appeared in the newspapers this morning. The Major-General states that he resigned his command yesterday; first, for the reason that Gen. WOOL had refused to furnish the arms he had promised him; and second, because he found his confidence counsels did not coincide with the views of the Governor. Yesterday, angry words passed between the Major-General of the Fourth Division, VOLNEY E. HOWARD, and Gen. WOOL. The latter, "on more mature reflection," refused to loan the arms of the United States to inaugurate civil war. HOWARD flared up—threatened Gen. WOOL he would represent his conduct to the War Department, and have him dismissed from his command. The war-worn veteran scornfully replied: "Sir, I think I know my duty, and in the discharge of it shall be regardless of consequences."

This morning, also, appeared an address from the Vigilance Committee "To the people of California." It is an admirably drawn paper. Words are not multiplied in it. For terseness of expression it is a model. I will not quote from it, as you are sure to publish it entire.

To-day Gen. WOOL sent down from Benicia a detachment to guard the four pieces of cannon at Rincon Hospital, that they might not fall into the hands of the Law-and-Order party. There was no danger of it, however. The Vigilance Committee have had a sharp eye on those bulldogs for a long time, and were prepared to insure their neutrality.

To-day, also, another important document appeared. It was dated "Rooms of the Vigilance Committee, June 9," signed "33 Secretary," and gazetted quite a number of additional ambassadors to foreign courts. They are to leave on or before the 30th, without exception, and will be allowed to choose their missions, if not obstinate. If found here after that date, they will be ticketing against the pricks. Their names are John Crowe, James Montgomery, Wm. Hamilton, J. W. Bayley, Wm. Alby, Jack Maguire, James Unsick, John Lawler, and Terrence Kelley. They are principally office-holders, or partisans of office-holders. Fat offices were the joint stock operations, the staffers receiving a per centage for their political services.

The Vigilance Committee are again recruiting to-day. Fourteen hundred additional muskets were taken to their rooms this morning. The number under arms now is 5,500 men. Organizations are going on in the meantime to assist us in case of need. Thirty thousand men, at a moment's notice, pour into the city. The Law-and-Order folks boast that they will have 7,000 men under arms before Saturday night. The million of twenty-seven counties has been called out.

This afternoon, news reached us, by telegraph, from Sacramento, of the attempted assassination of FLOYD, a Vigilance man, by the ruffians mentioned above. WARD HILL committed the last assault upon him, because he had gone to the protection of the farmers of the Butter Guards, who are enrolling for the service in San Francisco. FLOYD went to the armory to arrest WHITE, but was at first refused admittance. He finally got up-stairs, where he was met by WHITE and shot in the breast. He was also a telegraphic announcement of a street affray and murder in Colusa. A man was stabbed through the heart. Bail to the amount of $500 was found sufficient by the Court for the appearance of the murderer! These outrages tend to make friends to the Vigilantes. The mountains will not respond to the call of the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.—Yesterday the Committee continued to strengthen their position. At 2 o'clock this morning, they erected a breast-work of 2,000 sand-bags around their fort. Port-holes are left for cannon. Plank breast-works are erected on several of the neighboring buildings, to protect the cannoneers in working their guns. The State troops are daily drilling in their armories, and talk boldly of attacking Fort Vigilance. They will have a lively time of it. The Vigilants keep 2,000 men under arms during the night, to prevent a surprise.

The French Consul has issued a proclamation, counseling his countrymen against "overt acts" during the present difficulties. The French had a cannon drill this afternoon in California-street. Their manœuvres attracted general admiration. A citizen of the San José Valley has presented 28 beautiful horses to the Committee. The cavalry battalion now numbers 180 men, who are constantly on guard.

Search has again been made for Judge MCGOWAN, but without success. His arrest would compromise very many prominent politicians. He was a sort of "fly-faced, cat-paced" connecting link between these and their blacking supporters. Some say he has been "stuffed" into a crevice of a large edition of one of his own back-action, patent-slide ballot-boxes, and shipped to Oregon. Others maintain that he took passage in a coffin to Hong Kong, as a dead Chinaman. The city wears the appearance of a military camp. Even the children are beginning to be affected with the military mania. To-day, about 80 boys, with an American flag, wooden guns, and a kettle-drum, marched down to Sacramento-street and demanded the surrender of Fort Vigilance. The sentinels, however, knowing their weak points, "stuffed" them with *bon-bons* and *biscochos* from a neighboring cake-stand, in consideration of which they laid down their arms. Shooting and hanging are the principal tea-table topics. I saw two or three little German girls hanging their dolls from out the parlor window, this morning. The Courts have mostly shut up shop—some of the Judges doubting whether the martial overrides the civil law.

Yesterday, upon a full and fair investigation, the late election for County Officers at San Mateo was set aside. In one precinct, that of Crystal Springs, which numbers but 25 votes, 56 votes were cast, and 500 votes were officially returned!

FRIDAY, June 13.—A meeting was held yesterday at Sacramento, to petition the Governor to withdraw his proclamation. The petition was signed by 3,000 persons. A law and order meeting was called in Marysville, but two-thirds of the assemblage were found to be in favor of the Vigilants. Resolutions sustaining the Governor were voted down, although they were declared to be carried by the Chairman. A preliminary meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was also held, at which Hon. Judge SHATTUCK presided. A mass meeting to sustain the Vigilants was voted for Saturday noon. A meeting to sustain the Vigilance Committee was also held in Oakland to-day. The Committee have mounted four additional guns. Two of them were presents from a ship in the harbor.

The Governor has had a conference with the Sacramento petitioners. He informed them that he could not withdraw his proclamation, but would exhaust all other means before hazarding a conflict.

SATURDAY, June 14.—The Constitution of the Vigilance Committee appeared in the papers this morning. The substance of it is, that they were organized for the eradication of crime, the protection of the people, the restoration of the purity of the ballot-box, and for the punishment of crimes beyond the reach of a corrupt Judiciary.

An immense mass meeting was held to-day in front of the Oriental Hotel. Ten to twelve thousand persons were on the ground. Hon. BAILIE PEYTON presided, and opened the meeting with a most eloquent address. He was followed by Hon. Judge WM. DUER, late Member of Congress from Western New-York, in a powerful and logical argument in favor of the Vigilance Committee. Judge E. C. BAKER also spoke warmly in favor of the action of the Committee. Resolutions sustaining and proffering them material aid were unanimously passed. After such an overwhelming demonstration of the people, I think we need labor under no further apprehensions of a collision. Last Thursday the Governor's troops here were mustered into service. They numbered just 474 men.

TUESDAY, June 17.—The great meeting at the Oriental seems to have completely extinguished the "Law-and-Order" people. A collision is no onger a contingency of the "insurrection." There is no mistaking, as the *Herald* admits, the popularity of the Vigilance Committee. "Children cry for them." Some of our ambassadors say they will not go. I apprehend they will change their tone before Friday, steamer day. Friday is a bad day for such men to be about. The Sacramento Committee of twelve arrived yesterday. They came down prepared to recommend the immediate dissolution of the Vigilance Committee; but, in a conference with the Executive Department of that body, they became satisfied that a great deal yet remained to be done, and so did not press the matter. On Sunday morning, at about 1 o'clock, THOMAS B. CUNNINGHAM was arrested in his own house by a detachment of the Vigilants, but not without a stout resistance. He fired three shots from his revolver, wounding one of the detachment before he could be seized. CUNNINGHAM is a ballot-box stuffer—and it was he who *cunningly* contrived the box used for the election in the First Ward. He is from New-Orleans, and is said to have been an accomplice in the murder of Colonel WEYMOUTH, in Theatre-alley, in that city. A man named BON LYMAN, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of the Chilenos at the San Mateo County election, was also taken. Besides the dozen or so ordered away in the steamer of Friday, the Committee have six or eight in their cells, who are to be judged.

This evening eight companies of the Second Infantry, N. G., and two companies horse had a moonlight drill in front of the Oriental. It was witnessed by many ladies from the balconies of the houses. One would have supposed them to be old soldiers from the preciseness of their evolutions. Another regiment were drilling in Battery-street; and the French Artillery Company on California-street.

To those who might believe the assertion of one of our journals, that this great movement of expurgation is a party one, I would say, that if it is, it does not appear as yet what party is to be the gainer. It is supported by newspapers throughout the State, of all the political divisions known among us. The Committee comprises men of all parties—the culprits under their ban, rascals to whom party is subordinate to plunder. The *Globe* of this city, the organ of the Democratic party in the State, is one of the firmest supporters of the Vigilance organization.

"A new thing under the sun." A rogue has appealed his case from the law to the Vigilance Committee. BILL LAWTON was arrested by them some time since, but managed to escape from his guards. BILL was under bond in Court in the sum of $2,500, for various crimes. His bondsmen, fearing he might be spirited out from his place of concealment by the Committee, and spirited out of the country, before their liabilities for him could be cancelled by his trial in Court, attempted to deliver him up to the Sheriff. Thereupon BILL surrendered himself up to the Vigilance Committee, who will expel him from the country. The question arises whether his bondsmen can be held for him, in view of the fact that he is placed *hors de combat* without the jurisdiction of the authorities. It is to be hoped they can. They deserve to suffer for the luxury of protecting such a villain.

FRIDAY, June 20.—The Committee has made several more arrests. It is believed they have seven in close confinement. Yesterday a writ of arrest for BILL LAWTON was issued, but the officer was put into the hands of the Committee. The officer was admitted to the Committee's rooms, but found the cells empty. In order to prevent any unnecessary conflict with the officers of the law, the prisoners, whenever it seems proper to be progress, are removed to a secret place.

PHILANDER BRADLEY, who murdered a gentleman named WEBB, was taken yesterday. As he is said to have committed several other murders, it is not unlikely he will find himself swinging out one of the windows of the Committee's Judgment Hall at some fine morning.

Some of the eastern papers appear to make merry with word "Vigilance," the name of our distinguished villain, formerly known as JAMES BALL GARDNER, now of Washington city.

The Governor's troops have gone into camp in the vicinity of the city. The *Herald* says the Governor will secure the Gulch to cut off the Committee's troops. It is asserted that men are concentrating in various portions of the State, and that immense preparations are in progress to put down the insurrection. All this may be true; but I think it is a clear case of *quien sabe*. At any rate, the Committee are wide awake. They added two splendid brass pieces purchased from clipper *Star of the Union*, to their ordnance yesterday. The mail steamer *Sonora* has also contributed two pieces. They held another splendid parade and drill last night.

The *San Francisco* says the reform going on has completely extinguished Mr. BRODERICK'S chances for the United States Senate, and that the programme next Winter will be Dr. GWIN and Col. B. F. WASHINGTON. I think the *Alta* may be right. WASHINGTON is a gentleman, and as United States Senator would be a credit to our State; while it would be difficult for the Democratic Party to present a better man than Dr. GWIN. Mr. LATHAM has also strong friends, who will, if he consents, offer his name for the Senate. His selection would be a highly judicious one.

In the way of business there is but little doing. Perhaps a consignment of powder and arms might find a market—but most other articles of commerce are a drag. The flour speculation has fallen through. Those who thought to get thirty or forty dollars a barrel will have to be contented with ten to twelve dollars. It is said that several foreign capitalists are withdrawing their funds from this market. This arises partly from the fact that they prefer to touch their money as it falls due rather than fuss with collaterals, even though the gain shall be less; and partly because business is seeking good investments in Europe just now.

There is nothing important from the Indian wars in the Territories. Gen. WOOL still remains at Benicia. There is no truth in the report of the death of Col. WRIGHT.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE arrived here in good health in the last steamer. She will not play as long as the present excitement exists. The people are too busy at soldiering to patronize theatres just now.

Ex-Mayor GARRISON, of the banking firm of GARRISON, MORGAN, PERTZ & RALSTON, and said to be with CHARLES MORGAN in New-York, the real contractor with the Nicaragua Government in the Randolph transit grant, goes to the States, to-day, *vid* Nicaragua, in his own steamer, the *Sierra Nevada*. It is intimated that he will take with him a hundred men or so for WALKER. Captain GARRISON is a very energetic man, with large capital. It will be a great fight between him and VANDERBILT, unless a treaty of alliance is made.

F. W. R.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Dispersion of the Topeka Legislature.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION OF ACTING GOV. WOODSON.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

ALTON, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

I had intended to send you a telegraphic dispatch from this place, but as the most of my items have already been sent, I will condense a few for the mail.

Both Houses met at Topeka on the Fourth, at the hour, under the very wings of this military administration, and were dispersed by about 400 regulars, without resistance. One thousand Kansas citizens were in Topeka. Same night, a man named HOW was shot by PRO-Slavery men, but not fatally, near Lecompton.

On the 3d, twenty-seven ladies of Lawrence, armed with hatchets and axes, spilled all the liquor in town, and at the time I left a few whisky lovers were trying to get them all arrested, but the gallant United States officer sent them word not to arrested as he did not want to take them. The dragoons at Lawrence have all been ordered to Cedar Creek, on the Shawnee Reserve. I saw about 100 redmen, just in from the South, at the Baptist Mission, some of them using the Church for their quarters. They are even worse than the Buford men, and are there only for plunder. The following is the proclamation of Acting Gov. WOODSON, and the note from SUMNER appended:

PROCLAMATION.

By the Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Whereas: We have been reliably informed that a number of persons claiming Legislative powers and authority over the people of the Territory of Kansas, are about to assemble in the town of Topeka, for the purpose of adopting a code of laws, or of exercising other Legislative functions in violation of the Act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof; and it is now appearing that a Military organization exists in this Territory for the purpose of sustaining this unlawful Legislative movement, and "about to effect to subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority;" and whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, bearing date the 11th February, 1856, declared that any "such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute the fact of insurrection," and therein commended "all persons engaged in such unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes," and whereas, satisfactory evidence exists, that said Proclamation of the President has been and is about to be disregarded by the persons or combinations above referred to; now, therefore, I, DANIEL WOODSON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and to the end of upholding the legal and constitutional authorities of the Territory, and of preserving the public peace and tranquillity, do issue this my Proclamation, forbidding all persons claiming Legislative powers and authority as aforesaid, from assembling, organizing or attempting to organize or act in any Legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all willful violations of the law and disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused to be affixed the seal of the Territory, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighteen.

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor, K. T.

The Proclamation of the President and the orders under it, requires me to sustain the executive of this Territory in executing the laws and preserving the peace. I therefore hereby announce that I shall maintain this Proclamation at all hazards.

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry Commanding.

The following letter, from Gov. ROBINSON and those imprisoned with him, was sent to the Free-State Legislature just previous to its meeting at Topeka:

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, KANSAS, July 1, 1856.

To the friends of "Law and Order," assembled at Topeka:

The undersigned desire to say a word to their friends in regard to the present aspect of affairs in Kansas.

It is highly important at this time, that the oppressed people of Kansas should occupy a tenable position, one which the country and the world will sustain. There is, it seems to us, a position which we can occupy and be triumphant, whether overcome by numbers or not; while there is another position which, if taken, would prejudice our cause and might lead to defeat, and weaken the confidence and support of our friends in the country.

The first and true position is, *defence of the State Organization.* You have a Constitutional right to meet as a Legislature, complete the State organization, and pass all laws necessary to the successful administration of justice, and the Federal Government has no authority to interfere with you in the exercise of this right; should it do so, it becomes justifiable self-defence.

The second and untenable position is resistance to a Federal officer in the service of a legal process, when the defence of the State organization is not involved. Should a collision occur under such circumstances, it would be most unfortunate, and should be avoided if possible. If an attempt, however, is made to arrest the members of the State organization merely because they are such, with a view to disable it, then resistance becomes defence of the State organization, and is manifestly justifiable.

Accordingly, all persons against whom indictments are known to be pending, for any other charge than that of being a member of the State organization, should not be found at the Capital, as that might involve the people in its case. We feel that our hope of success in this important crisis depends, first, upon a right position, and second upon calm and unflinching firmness.

You have met for the purpose of doing what other new States have done, and what you have a Constitutional right to do, and no man or class of men have a right to interfere, not excepting even the President of the United States.

Our desire to be with you in this crowning emergency is almost irresistible, and nothing but the

The above resolutions were read during the Convention at Topeka on the 4th. "Although rather in advance of the popular mind, its logic is incontrovertible.

RANDOLPH.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

KANSAS RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

I left Lawrence yesterday morning, arrived at Kansas City same evening, and took passage in the *Astory*, this morning, for St. Louis.

At Kansas City I found the people "under conviction," and they seemed especially anxious to inform me of their conversion—that they had organized a military company of one hundred men, who acted as a watch or Vigilance Committee over the town—that all freight or persons could be landed there in future without molestation or insult; that no boats would be searched, or baggage broken open in future, &c. This was all well enough, but I told them that self-interest evidently prompted them to do or promise to do all this, and that it was not best to trust young converts too far, until we had taken them as title on probation.

A new boat for the Kansas River is to leave Cincinnati on the 15th inst., under Capt. SOUMER. She draws but nine inches light, and eighteen when loaded; and it is hoped the right boat is found at last for our river, as the only navigation there this season, thus far, has been one trip so far as Lawrence.

Items are not very numerous as I pass down the river. At Independence landing two cannon were placed upon the bank in a grove, and as we approached, one of them was discharged towards the river. We learned on landing, that a party of from one to two hundred were in the bushes near by, waiting for the *Keystone*, which had taken a load of Abolitionists, they said, at Alton, and was expected there last night; but, as it had not yet arrived, the men had retired back a little out of sight of the river. They are threatening to bring her in, and search her, capture and disarm the passengers, whenever she arrives.

There is nothing remarkable about the passengers on board, although Southern chivalry is well represented. Three or four are here who claim to have been participators in the sack of Lawrence, and judging from the good clothes they wear, I cannot doubt it. The gentleman who seemed provocant in claiming honors from the deeds of that occasion, went on shore at Camden, and hired two boys to get up a "cock fight," agreeing to pay six bits for the winning cock, and four bits for the one that got whipped. The boys were ready, but the cocks were not, and when last on, would not fight. So the game ended, and the heroic Southerner came back to the boat disappointed of his fun, and to make it up in part, called for a double horn of whisky. There are several gentlemen aboard who are known here by fictitious name, but I will never reflect thus severely upon my mother. When I cannot travel by such a name as was given me, I will stay at home.

At noon to-day we reached Lexington, that city famous for plundering boats and robbing men, in accordance with the "thrashing-out" principle. I soon learned that the *gallantry* had been busy all day scouring and cleaning up their arms; and while we lay at her levee, about fifty men came running down with a six-pounder from the upper town. They said they were expecting the *Keystone* at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and would blow her to h—l if she did not come ashore so they could search for niggers and Emigrant Aid rifles. Piracy seems to bear rule here now, and the excellent Free-State wines at it without a murder. If Illinois should thus blockade the Mississippi above St. Louis, and prevent all emigration from the South, King FRANKLIN would move Heaven and earth to "crush out" the offenders forthwith. But the old Saxon is the odds. Will there ever be a remedy?

I should have said before that I met Gov. ROBINSON yesterday, at the Missouri, on his return from St. Louis. He says Gen. TAYLOR has sent the boys up the river to the fort, and the Lexington paper says he is sent here to prevent the emigration of Free-State men. Quite probable, for such is in keeping with the past.

We lay over to-night at Brunswick, and I improve the time by going out, twelve miles to Keytesville, to visit a friend.

RANDOLPH.

THURSDAY, July 10.—My ride out to Keytesville and back used up the night. I can read the inscription upon the face of everything pertaining to enterprise, and I am by no means pleased with this part of the State. Every town looks like a grave-yard—every building like a tomb of indigence and sloth. To settle the query as to the cause of such general want of public energy, I inquired if they ever participated in the Kansas excitements at so great a distance from them. "O yes," was the reply, "Our road was filled with wagon loads and even whole trains, with flags flying, &c., for days. They all went up and voted who could, and returned in about two weeks." Such was their own language. This was at least 375 miles from Lawrence.

We have heard nothing of the *Keystone* to-day. Buchanan stock is good in Missouri, and it is possible that he will carry the State. A vote taken on board the *Astory* to-day, stood: FILLMORE, 46; BUCHANAN, 10; FREMONT, 10. If Missouri goes for FILLMORE, it will indirectly aid FREMONT.

We take the cars in the morning for St. Louis, and expect to arrive there at 7 P. M. I dislike to leave this cosy cabin for the dust and confusion of the rattling cars.

RANDOLPH.

Arrest and Expulsion of Emigrants—The Pro-slavery Account.

From the Weston (Mo.) Argus—Pro Slavery.

The vanguard of the *Northern Army*, acting under the advice of the Northern Emigrant Aid Companies,—composed of about 80 men, rank and file, on board the steamer *Star of the West*, bound for Kansas Territory for the purpose of rekindling the flames of civil war and engaging in other treasonable acts, were arrested in Lexington this week, disarmed, and sent back to Alton whence they came.

These worthies were brought to this city, the destination of the steamer on Tuesday last, where our citizens had the exquisite pleasure of visiting the hireling traitors, the mercenaries of an arrant scoundrels in the North as ever cursed the soil, or contaminated the atmosphere of any country.

This band of hired tools and outlaws of higher law rebels of the North, it seems, were hired and mustered into service in Chicago, under the auspices and advice of the Tycoons of that city and other enemies of the peace and perpetuity of the Union. According to their own statements they were regularly organized into a military company under the lead of Capt. A. H. ANDREWS of New York, and S. P. HAHN, of the same State. They were publicly drilled, armed and equipped. Fearing that this bold and troublesome conduct might be checked by the government, they determined to abandon their military organization, and organized themselves into an emigrant company, with the above named gentlemen as President and Secretary, doubtless with the object of deceiving the public authorities and effecting their entrance into Kansas under false pretences. But in this they were mistaken. From Chicago they proceeded to Alton, and there took passage on board the *Star of the West*, where the company, turning themselves into a drunken rabble, began to blaspheme and brag about their object in going to Kansas, and what great things they were going to do after landing. Capt. C. B. DAVENNEY, of Kentucky, advised them to prudence, and they proceeded on their journey. However, in the meantime, the conductor of these modern Arnolds had excited the suspicion of some Union, law-and-order men, who gave the alarm up the Missouri River, and caused their arrest as stated. We presume they are on their way back to Chicago, apparently well satisfied that they have been deceived, and that the Missourians are not such men as they have been represented to be.

A Call for Assistance upon the State of Georgia.

From the Kansas City Enterprise.

A meeting of the emigrants from Georgia, held on the 1st of July, near Kansas City, Missouri, was organized by electing Captain JOHN COOUN President, and Captain JAMES LE CRAVEN, Vice-President. A. G. HAMILTON was instructed to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Capt. COOUN, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is deemed necessary and highly important that a Colony of Georgians should be planted in the Territory of Kansas; and, whereas, there are many patriotic sons of Georgia now in the Territory, who have suspended their business and labored with untiring energy in behalf of Southern rights, and who are now incapable of rendering further defence to the institution of Slavery without aid and assistance from their native State, whose interests they have periled their lives and fortunes so long and boldly to maintain; and whereas, many of them have patiently and heroically looked to the standard of our rights when they were threatened with destruction by the base and unmanly conduct of the fanatics of the Territory—a base avowed intentions are to drive from the Territory every Southerner who has dared to give publicity to his opinions; and

Whereas, It is essential to the safety of the above named Georgians, as organized citizens into a colony, that the intention of becoming actual settlers and law-abiding citizens of Kansas Territory, and further that the object and intention of purchasing right, land-claims and improvements in the same.

Resolved, That members of all other companies and individuals from Georgia, who have arrived in the Territory, and who intend to become citizens of the same, and to do, and that, though our governors are powerless, we are still ready to discharge our duty as sovereigns.

...ed information that a man called "Jim," who was employed about the Hospital as a nurse, had proposed to another man in a similar capacity to poison one of the sick Free-State patients, and then pass themselves off as his nurses, supposing to only some twenty dollars. The physician informed Superintendent RUSSY of the matter, when, upon investigation, it was ascertained that the charge was strictly correct. Jim was arrested and committed to jail, and was brought before the Court this morning, charged with the crime of attempting to poison a man who had done a great deal of service in the Hospital. The Superintendent most satisfactorily demonstrated upon examination that Jim's only motive was to get the money of the patient, and went over to the Hospital for that purpose. Upon asking the man where the money of the patient's money and clothes were, he replied that it was none of his business. Mr. RUSSY ordered him to leave the premises, and he refused to do so. Mr. RUSSY then undertook to put him out, when he commenced to cut the contents of his pocket-book and pocket-knife into the Superintendent's face, and forced in an assault upon the Superintendent. The Superintendent found himself fast becoming powerless, and went back to the office, where he procured shackles and returned to the Hospital. The ringleader, however, was making his escape across a field.

He was pursued, when he dropped a bundle he was carrying, and made good his escape. One of the others who assisted in the assault on the Superintendent, was ironed and placed in close confinement. A warrant was issued for the arrest of "Jim," the ringleader. He and his confederate, who was placed in irons, are a couple of the most desperate characters that Alton and society has proved. They have been in service in the British army, at the Turtle station, and are possessed of a reckless daring about them for any kind of villainy. The Superintendent, as well as others, perhaps, have met with a fortunate escape from the hands of such desperate characters.—*Alton Telegraph, 15th.*

Subscribe Notice.

The schooner *Sand Shore*, Capt. EDWARD OTIS, arrived at this port from Cape Breton last night, having on board many memorable mementoes of war, and other articles, buried in the deep at the capture of Louisburg by the English in 1745. At what time five French armed vessels were sunk, and since, several attempts, more or less successful, have been made to recover the treasure, before the vessels were then engulfed. The crew of the *Sand Shore* have been quite fortunate in their particular on their late cruise. They obtained eighteen iron cannon, some of them of large calibre, and one weighing the weight of 8,000 pounds.

The ordnance, remaining in the water for more than a century, is covered with rust, and has no legible marks to stamp it as ever having belonged to H. M. Besides the cannon, a variety of other articles were found, from bronze pieces of cable, compasses, and mementoes of the French defeat, of divers shapes, were also secured, all possessing a peculiar interest, as relating that fortunately successful enterprise which enabled them subsequently to cock of British thralldom.

The value of the material raised from the French wrecks is estimated at $2,000. The Company, consisting of four men, have been engaged for the past two months and a half on them, and during the fourth week after their own arrival, will reap a profitable reward for their toils. This is the second trip they have made to the wrecks, and we trust they will be favored to the very last. We understand that the Company view the matter in a favorable light, and intend to continue their operations next season.—*Boston Transcript, July 12.*

OCT. 17, 1856.

Mark Lane

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1856.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times is published on Saturday, supplement on Wednesday of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Speeches of all kinds, and interesting Editorials upon various matter made up from the Daily. On the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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☞ JOSEPH GARNER, Sharon Springs, N. Y., is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies, by the week, day or month, can be obtained on application to him.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to retrocede Georgetown to Maryland. The supplementary Copyright bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and passed. Mr. JOHNS, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of the Three Million Armament bill, and it is to be further considered on Monday. The Senate then spent nearly four hours in Executive Session, considering the question whether the great number of nominations and promotions made by the President to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Board should be passed upon before the House should take action on the bill lately passed by the Senate. Finally, two of the nominations were confirmed by a large vote, which is considered favorable for the remainder. In the House, Mr. KERRY made his promised speech in vindication of himself and the State of South Carolina, and, at its close, as anticipated by our Special Correspondent, announced his resignation. The Illinois contested election case was then considered, but without final action the House adjourned.

☞ Appended to the farewell speech of Bully BROOKS, which will be found in full on another page, is a statement from Messrs. BOYCE and BONHAM respecting the adjustment of BROOKS' difficulty with Mr. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts. It will be noticed that Mr. BUFFINGTON did not, in any manner, retract anything that he had said in his speech, but only admitted that the epithets which he applied to the act of BROOKS were not intended for the man. The distinction is a very nice one, but it seems to have been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. BROOKS' friends. The speech of the South Carolinian is much more offensive as reported at length, than in the abbreviations which was first published. Mr. KERRY, it will be seen, yesterday followed the example of BROOKS and resigned his seat. These doughty gentlemen have monopolized rather more of the attention of Congress with their personal affairs than they were entitled to.

☞ A State Convention of the Old-Line Whigs of Virginia met at Richmond yesterday. No business was transacted further than the organization. Speeches were made in favor of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, declaring the Democratic Party not national, and denouncing the Cincinnati Platform in strong terms. The Convention meets again to-day.

The Herbert Case.

The most important feature in the trial of HERBERT for the murder of KEATING, was the conduct of Judge CRAWFORD. This magistrate seems to have openly thrown off all regard for appearances and to have proclaimed himself the official champion and protector of every ruffian whom political position may entitle to his consideration. His course on the trial of BROOKS is already known. Upon the trial of HERBERT it was proved, by the testimony which has been published at length in our columns, that the quarrel was begun by HERBERT,—that the first demonstrations of violence towards KEATING were on HERBERT's part,—and that he was in no danger of his life when he drew his pistol and shot KEATING.

After the case had been closed by the District-Attorney, Mr. PERCY WALKER, counsel for HERBERT, rose and read a paper embodying the instructions which he wished the Judge to give the Jury as his charge. *This paper was taken by Judge* CRAWFORD, *and immediately handed over to the Jury as the instructions of the Court!* We doubt if the records of Criminal Trials in this country can show so shameless an espousal by a presiding Judge, of the cause of a prisoner arraigned before him.

The paper thus prepared for the Jury by HERBERT's counsel, and adopted by Judge CRAWFORD, was as follows:

"1. If a sudden affray arose between the accused and the deceased, and afterwards several other persons interfered to assist the deceased, and by these assailants the defendant was borne down and beaten, and had reason to believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, and while in this position fired the pistol by which the deceased was killed, *it was in judgment of law a case of excusable homicide, and it is immaterial, in the absence of premeditation and malice, by whom the affray was commenced.* And it is also not material that the accused *might have escaped* before the imminent peril came upon him, if at the time the peril came he had reason to believe himself in imminent peril of life, or of great bodily harm, and when he fired the pistol he could not safely escape.

2. To have authorized HERBERT to take the life of KEATING, *the necessity for doing so need not be actual*; for if the circumstances were such as to impress his (HERBERT's) mind with the responsible belief that such necessity was impending it is sufficient.

3. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time the pistol was discharged, HERBERT was being pressed by superior numbers and was in danger of death or of serious bodily harm, and from which he could not escape, he was justified in taking life.

4. If the jury entertain reasonable doubts as to any material facts necessary to make out the case for the Government, they must give the benefit to the defendant."

These instructions are directly in the teeth of every principle of criminal law, and put it in the power of an armed ruffian, at any time, to kill any man against whom he may have a grudge. He has only to commence an affray, and place himself in peril, not of death, but of "some bodily harm," and then he is at full liberty to shoot his victim and be acquitted on the ground of "justifiable homicide." The rule of law always has been that there must be actual peril, from which there is no apparent mode of escape, and that the affray must have commenced without fault of the party accused. Under Judge CRAWFORD's ruling, if BROOKS, upon assaulting SUMNER, had found him more than a match for him, and if, as he intimated in Congress he would have done in that case, he had shot him down,—he would have been adjudged to have committed a *justifiable homicide*. And this is the tribunal to which the representatives of the people are advised to look for the protection of their lives, and the redress of their wrongs. We are not surprised that, with Judge CRAWFORD on the Bench, such men as BROOKS, CLINGMAN, KEITT & Co., are anxious that all jurisdiction over Congressional brutality should be given over to the Courts of the District. They are perfectly safe in the perpetration of any outrage they may choose to commit.

The Ordinance of 1787.

Among the publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for the current year, is a "History of the Ordinance of 1787," by Hon. EDWARD COLES, formerly Governor of Illinois. Mr. COLES was peculiarly prepared for drawing such a monograph. One of the earliest settlers of the old Northwest Territory, he grew up an intelligent witness of the operation of the ordinance upon the material interests of a new community, participated in all the early discussions between parties in the Territory and subsequent State of Illinois, advocating or opposing the introduction of Slavery; and when the subject was finally referred to the people in 1824, he was elected Governor upon the Anti-Slavery ticket by some 1,600 majority. Thus it was only after a prolonged contest the ordinance received the unalterable sanction of the people it was intended to benefit, and of that contest our author was a conspicuous figure.

As one of the most important points cleared up by Gov. COLES relates to the disputed authorship of the famous ordinance, we shall be excused for epitomizing his account of that matter. The whole of the old Northwest Territory, including all the tract bounded by the State of New-York, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, became the property of the Federal Government, the Western Reserve in Ohio excepted, by a deed of session from virginia, dated March 1, 1784. A few days after the execution of the deed, Mr. JEFFERSON moved in Congress the appointment of a Committee to frame an organic law for the new acquisition. The Committee consisted of Mr. JEFFERSON, SAMUEL CHASE, of Maryland, and DAVID HOWELL of Rhode Island. The report of this Committee was founded on a draft, submitted by Mr. JEFFERSON, and contained a variety of provisions of a necessary and formal sort, and finally this:

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This clause of the ordinance excited much discussion, and finally on the 19th April, Mr. SPAIGHT, of N. C., seconded by Mr. [illegible] of S. C., moved to strike it out. On the question whether it should stand, all the members from the Northern States, together with Mr. JEFFERSON, of Va., and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of N. C., voted *Aye*; the Southern States voted *No*; and it was stricken out because only six out of ten States voted for its retention, whereas seven States, or a majority of the whole number of thirteen States was required to pass any measure. It was explained, at the time, that the limitation was fixed at 1800, because the act operated as an emancipation act, since large numbers of settlers from Virginia were in the Territory, with Slaves; while all the old French settlers on the banks of the Mississippi were slaveholders. Justice required that some interval should be given them to prepare for Freedom. The question came up again in March, 1784, when Mr. KING moved that Mr. JEFFERSON's proviso—the limitation just alluded to being omitted—should be referred to a Committee, with a view to its introduction into the organic law of the Northwestern Territory. The motion was carried—eight States voting for it, and three against it. Finally, on the 13th July, 1787,—just sixty-nine years ago last Sunday,—the ordinance with this Anti-Slavery provision in it was adopted, *every State* voting for it. In showing that the provision was first reported by Mr. JEFFERSON in 1784, Mr. COLES destroyed the claim set up in behalf of NATHAN DANE, of Massachusetts, to its authorship, since Mr. DANE only took his seat in November, 1785, eighteen months after Mr. JEFFERSON's report. In connection with the adoption of the ordinance, Mr. COLES adds:

"This brings to my recollection what I was told by Mr. MADISON, and which I do not remember ever to have seen in print. The Old Congress held its sessions, in 1787, in New-York, while at the same time the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States held its sessions in Philadelphia. Many Individuals were members of both bodies, and thus were enabled to know what was passing in each—both sitting with closed doors and in secret sessions. The distracting question of Slavery was agitating and retarding the labors of both, and led to conferences and intercommunications of the members, which resulted in a compromise *by which the Northern or Anti-Slavery portion of the country agreed to incorporate into the Ordinance and Constitution the provision to restore fugitive slaves*; and this mutual and concurrent action was the cause of the similarity of the provision contained in both, and had its influence in creating the great unanimity by which the Ordinance passed, and also, in making the Constitution more acceptable to the slaveholders."

In following up the historical memoranda contained in this valuable paper, we note the repeated and unanimous sanctions of American statesmen, from the days of the fathers down to the first days of 1854, when a new doctrine was broached by DIXON and DOUGLAS, of the right of Congress to legislate not only for the existing Territories, but to reach into futurity, and restrain possible State Governments from introducing Slavery. The supposition includes a reinstatement of the ordinance by the first Congress under the Constitution, approved by WASHINGTON Aug. 7, 1789; an act authorizing Ohio to form a State Constitution, approved by JEFFERSON in 1802, and making compliance with the ordinance a perpetual condition; similar acts in regard to Indiana and Illinois, approved by MADISON, in 1816 and 1818, respectively; a similar act in relation to Missouri, March 6, 1820, approved by MONROE, and extending the principles of the ordinance to all the Federal territory north of 36° 30'; the joint resolution annexing Texas, approved by TYLER March 1, 1845, wherein the question of Slavery was left open to the inhabitants of that State south 36° 30', but Slavery forever prohibited north of it; the act establishing a territorial government for Oregon, approved by POLK August, 1848—in all eight different enactments, passed by eight different Congresses, and sanctioned by six different Presidents of the United States, attest the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from Federal Territory, and the wisdom of restraining its extension; and against this we have nothing to set off but the ill-considered and mischievous demagogism of DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, and PIERCE. Put into one scale the authority and tradition transmitted to us in unquestioned and unanimous coherence from 1784 to 1854, in favor of the right and propriety of inhibiting the expansion of Slavery, and into the other drop the fresh dogma of Douglasism, with its friends and abettors, including Mr. BUCHANAN and his *alter ego*, his *doppelgänger*, the Cincinnati platform, and see with what velocity the latter, lighter than vanity, will touch the beam.

Gov. COLES has not only furnished a succinct narrative of facts, otherwise accessible in reference to the famous Ordinance, but from his early acquaintance with the Territories to which it applied, produces fresh and desirable additions to our information upon the subject. The Pro-Slavery character of the first settlers in Indiana and Illinois, and their repeated efforts to procure a repeal of the Ordinance by Congress, or to nullify it by independent action, are among these additions. The whole history goes to show that until a recent day it was the unhesitating belief of the men who administered the government and framed its laws, that Congress had not only power to prohibit Slavery on federal ground, but

To abolish it, if it already existed there.

To prevent it, notwithstanding the inhabitants of the Territory, or of a State organized from the Territory, should be unanimous for its establishment.

How utterly inconsistent with that silly invention of Gen. CASS, squatter sovereignty, are these two propositions, the reader may readily decide. For ourselves we prefer to follow the fathers.

We cannot refrain from quoting these closing remarks of Gov. COLES' excellent paper:

"To a cool and dispassionate observer, who has a knowledge of the enlightened origin, the great popularity, and beneficial effects of the ordinance, it seems to be incredible that it should have been repealed; and especially denounced as violating the great principles on which our Government is founded. Yet such has been the fact, and what adds to the astonishment is, that this has been done by men professing to be of the Jefferson school of politics. The inconsistency is truly mortifying to those who believe, as well in the capacity of man to govern himself, as in the wisdom and suitability [illegible]

[illegible]

Post-Office in the Park.

Granting that Beekman-street be [illegible] across the Park, only one objection against appropriating the severed triangle to Post-Office uses will be left. The misplaced sentimentalism about disfiguring that unthrifty grove of nevergreens, and displacing the fountain; the sanitary rigmarole about diminishing the circulation of fresh air, and other analagous commonplaces, will be silenced. It will only remain to repeat the extraordinary cavil that the spot is not proper for the location of the Post-Office, because it is too much frequented; too many people crowd the adjoining thoroughfares; too many cars and stages run by the door; in other words, that it is too convenient. The class of casuists to whom we owe this objection is doubtless the one that advocates the selection of St. John's Park. No one could ever dream of that retired quarter being too much thronged for the transaction of business. The passengers that way are few and lonely. It is, in fact, extremely inconvenient; to business people inaccessible, and on every reasonable ground to the last degree unfit and objectionable. Therefore it is, no doubt, that these people prefer it to the central location in front of the Astor House.

We are at a loss to recall any portion of Post-Office routine requiring strict privacy and noiseless seclusion. No reason occurs to us why means for discouraging the resort of people thither should be adopted. Such, we imagine, is not the staple of objection. It is the pretended apprehension that in the concourse of passengers, and those with calls to the office—in the arrival and departure of mail wagons and newspaper carts—in the general augmentation of business which the Post-Office must carry with it wherever it goes—Broadway and Park-row will be made impassable. A moment's reflection displays the fallacy of this inference. Nassau-street, narrow as it is, and thronged as it is by carts and stages, is not rendered impassable by postal business. The crossing of Broadway, at its narrowest and most obstructed point, by numberless mail wagons, passing to or from the present office, undoubtedly causes great inconvenience. The passage of newspaper bags in hand-carts and horse-carts, along Nassau-street, occasionally blocks up the way momentarily. The public find great difficulty in approaching the place, on account of the frequent stoppages on Broadway below the Park, the [illegible] walks with bales and boxes, and a violent demonstration of "improvement" in that immediate neighborhood. For two or three years the erection of buildings about the Old Dutch Church has made its approaches positively hazardous. Any amount of such peril is projected for several years to come. Not one of these nuisances would affect a Post-Office in the Park. The streets on either side are broad and ample for all uses. The stream which thronged Broadway at a lower point is there divided, and flows away freely through wide avenues. The access for mail-wagons and hand-carts is abundant, occasioning none of the present inconvenience; and as the future Post-Office will no doubt provide an inner court for their reception, they will cease to obstruct the street while receiving and discharging their freight. Letter boxes and delivery windows may be multiplied, and reached without the miseries attending the present pestiferous vestibules on Nassau and Cedar-street. In short, the office in the Park will be just in that public and convenient spot, people most want it to be, and where for every known reason it ought to be; and its location there, so far from obstructing the adjoining thoroughfares, will, by removing obstacles at a lower part of Broadway, relieve much of the present crush and confusion. We must regard it as too obvious for argument that the Post-Office ought to be at a medial and easily accessible point; and, if so, no other point has recommendations equal to the southern angle of the Park.

We are assuming that the Common Council will direct the extension of Beekman-street. The applications to that effect are, we understand, numerously and influentially signed. It is thought to be an improvement absolutely demanded by the business interests of the City. Should the City fathers think so, we shall have a continuous avenue from foreign shipping to the store of the importer and jobber, without the cart traveling one block of Broadway; and we shall also have an amputated tract of the Park fit only for the purpose we name for it.

P. S. Brooks.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"We are glad to see that the first impulse of approbation expressed by some of the Southern papers [of BROOK's attack upon SUMNER] has passed away, and that nearly *the whole South*, in common with the whole North, now *condemn the assault* as unjustifiable and brutal."

We shall soon have an opportunity of testing the truth of these assurances. Mr. BROOKS has gone home to appeal to his constituents. If it be true, as the *Journal of Commerce* and other papers of the same stamp assert, that his conduct is condemned by "the whole South," or by any considerable portion of it, as "unjustifiable and brutal," they will manifest that displeasure by refusing to reëlect him. Under the circumstances of the case, his reëlection would be the strongest possible indorsement of his conduct. And if his constituents are desirous of having it understood that they do not approve of it, they have a very simple way of making it manifest. This will be the only issue presented in his case. Upon all other subjects others may readily be found who will be quite as acceptable representatives as he. If he is renominated and reëlected,—it will be solely and exclusively because his constituents desire thus to indorse and applaud his assault upon Mr. SUMNER.

Now does the *Journal of Commerce* believe they will reëlect him, or not? If it does, it can hardly pretend also to believe that they condemn his conduct as "unjustifiable and brutal."

☞ The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pursues with extraordinary pertinacity its purpose of fastening upon the TIMES a charge of inconsistency in regard to the [illegible]

[illegible]

The TIMES was not "dead against Topeka,"—nor did it ever favor DOUGLAS' bill "with some *slight* amendments." On the contrary, it demanded that "*full* and *satisfactory* amendments" should be made to that bill before it could receive our support. The *Atlas* knows this, for it has more than once quoted our language. When it represents us, therefore, as asking only "some slight" amendments, it does us conscious and intentional injustice. Starting with this false accusation, the *Atlas and Argus* proceeds:

"Amendments making the bill *absolutely unexceptionable to all honest men* have been made, and now the TIMES dodges over to other ground."

This is particularly cool. The amendments made to the bill put into the hands of President PIERCE absolute power over the future destiny of Kansas. They authorize him to appoint *five* Commissioners, who are to hold the elections for a Constitutional Convention, and decide, without appeal, all questions that may arise in connection with them. These amendments are *infinitely worse* than anything in the original bill. Their direct purpose is to consummate the work commenced by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—*to put into the hands of President Pierce the power to make Kansas a Slave State, and bring her into the Union as such.* This bill, the *Atlas and Argus* charges us with inconsistency for not supporting. We are prepared for almost anything in the way of unfairness and unscrupulous misrepresentation from the ultra-partisan press:—but the *Atlas* goes so far as to make the whole thing ridiculous. It seems envious of the reputation the *Express* is winning by its falsehoods about Col. FREMONT's religion.

The Meat Market.

Our Live Stock Reports show another large weekly supply of *good* beef cattle. The total receipts for the past week have been 8,829, or 600 more than the average weekly receipts of 1855. This excess, with a great falling off in the demand—owing to the absence of so many persons from the City at this season—produced a considerable fall in the wholesale prices, which will doubtless be felt beyond the butchers.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs (12,163) have also been larger, and prices are much lower.

A South American Song.

The [illegible] recently published a "Buffalo Song," with the following concluding verses and chorus:

Here's to the Buffalo sage;
Hurra for old Tennessee;
Cheers for the American cause,
And cheers for Sammy B.
Chorus—Then cheer up, Americans,
In view of our success.
For we'll have for Governor,
T. Brooks, of the Express.

Governor Reeder.

It is said that a warrant for Governor REEDER's arrest has arrived at Washington, and that if he shows himself there he will be made a prisoner and carried back to Kansas, to take his trial before Judge LECOMPTE, of the Territorial tribunals.

Discovery at the Mammoth Cave.

The following paragraph, from a private letter, mentions the discovery of a new and extensive passage in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky:

"Last Thursday, (July 11,) a party, consisting of the Guide and three students, ROBERT TAYLOR, CLARENCE BATE and WILLIAM L. BROWN, while wandering in the Cave, discovered a heretofore entirely unknown passage, of some two or three miles in length. By this discovery the Cave is found to extend eleven miles instead of nine, as has been hitherto thought. The party penetrated to chambers surpassing all those already known both in vastness and magnificence."

☞ We understand that a mass meeting of all opposed to the present Administration, and to the election of BUCHANAN, is to be held at Lestrange's Hall, in Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday evening next. JOHN E. PARSONS, Esq., hitherto a regular Democrat, and now partner of L. B. SHEPARD, Esq., Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND and others are expected to make speeches.

The Summer Garden.

There is an old proverb which says that good wine needs no bush. It is equally true that a well-conducted theatre needs no praise. Good wine and all other kinds of good entertainment are wholesome and genial correctives to the sweltering weather, and the public—that hot and thirsty crowd—are sure to find out where they are kept. The Summer Garden is unquestionably the favorite hostelry this season, and the number of persons that step in to take "a smile" is curious and remarkable.

We doubt if there is a better drama on the stage than "Violet; or, The Life of an Actress," played here last night. It is one of those touching narrative pieces which occasionally illumine the common dullness of the theatrical world and warm it into fresh life. It is constructed with all Mr. BOUCICAULT's known power, and written with more than his customary earnestness. There are touches of pathos in it and of humor, worthy of a more classic vehicle.

The play has been placed on the stage in a very superior manner, and the costumes are more excellently appropriate than we are accustomed to look for. In the last act there is a pic-nic scene, and for the first time in our recollection it was worked out with joyousness and the summery elasticity essential to such occasions.

The two principal characters, *Violet* and *Grimaldi*, are, of course, in the hands of Miss ADAMS ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT. Both these artists distinguish themselves in the same successful way they did last season, when this play achieved its first success at Buncom's. On that occasion we expressed our admiration of their separate performances, and need only add now that if possible they excel their former efforts.

The minor parts are well sustained by the members of the company. We would suggest to the gentlemen the excellence of quietude and gracelessness. From anxiety, zeal, or other causes, they all seem more or less affected with a spasmodic hitchiness which somehow does not convey a correct impression of the dignified bearing of officers and gentlemen. [illegible]

[illegible] and the "Chameleon"—airy nothings with a very good local habitation and capital names.

Castle Garden.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been induced on various occasions to visit Castle Garden with a view of ascertaining how the establishment has answered the purpose for which it has been employed by the Commissioners of Emigration, and after a minute examination of matters in general, I feel it a duty imperatively incumbent on me to testify to the public the perfect validity of the institution and the entire satisfaction which the conduct of affairs there must fill the mind of every impartial observer. It has been my lot to witness in Liverpool and elsewhere the filth, ill-treatment and plunder which the emigrant on his way to this Continent is doomed to suffer for want of that protection which is so benevolently afforded [illegible] and I therefore appreciate this praiseworthy [illegible] which has given it.

[illegible] of the Commissioners and grossly misrepresenting the conduct of their officials, but these I judge to have been written by parties entirely ignorant of *both*, or friendly to those harpies, the runners, *et hoc genus omne*, whose detestable business is now happily almost destroyed.

Some of your readers may not be aware of the general manner in which protection is given to many thousands of those whom the tyranny and injustice under which they writhed at home have driven to the hospitable shores of this Republic. I will endeavor as briefly and explicitly as possible to give them such information as I have obtained from my own observation and experience. Every emigrant vessel on her entrance through the Narrows is boarded by Staten Island officials, styled boarding officers, whose express duty it is to prevent runners or other persons from having any access to the passengers, and who remain on the ship until she casts anchor in the river somewhere in the vicinity of Castle Garden. They are then relieved by one or more of the Garden Police. This routine, I understand, has of late been temporarily changed in one particular, some ships with a very large number on board being obliged to anchor at Quarantine; but the same amount of protection is still given in every instance. The passengers, being all landed on the dock of the Garden, are introduced in as orderly a manner as possible to the interior of the building, where they are questioned individually as to the places of their nativity, destination, &c., &c. They are then at liberty to go and look after their luggage, which is carefully placed in the store rooms, each person receiving a duplicate corresponding to the check which has been already affixed to his luggage, and which duplicate must be produced before the former can be removed. For the accommodation of persons destined for the country, there are, in the Garden, agents from the several Railroad Depôts of [illegible] who, under the supervision of the Commissioners, or their respectable superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, provide tickets at the lowest possible rates, and those purchasing these tickets are sent immediately free of expense *by water* to the different depôts, thereby cutting off, even to the last, all communication with runners, speculators, &c. On the other hand, all able-bodied men and women who, from want of means, are compelled to, or by inclination, remain in New-York, are sent, if they so will it, to the office of the Commissioners in Worth-street, where employment is procured for them, or in the event of their failing to obtain it instanter, (which seldom happens,) they are supported for the time being. Letters are also in the meantime written to their friends or relations in the country, and the answers forwarded to the several individuals to whom they may be addressed, the names and directions of their employers being registered in the office. All destitute children and the infirm are sent to the Emigrant's Refuge on Ward's Island. I must not omit to remark that persons are at liberty to leave their luggage in the Garden free of storage, and even to remain there themselves for any reasonable time.

Now, Sir, from the few plain, unvarnished facts which I have just stated, every honest man will allow that a great deal has been done for the emigrants who would otherwise, as in former years, be exposed to a multitude of atrocious robberies and daring offences. He who has means is shielded from a set of the most heartless vagabonds whom it is the misfortune of any country to produce; the poor, the friendless, and the destitute are not only protected and sheltered, but saved from the crime and depravity into which poverty and extreme want might precipitate them, by being procured employment, which, if left to their own resources, they might not be able to obtain for weeks. And when we come to consider the great side of emigration which is continually flowing towards the Empire City, the vastness of the foreign element already in the City, we are constrained unhesitatingly to admit that the system of the Commissioners does much towards preserving society here from being infested by hordes of idlers who would inevitably or-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS.

COAL.

FINE ARTS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTRUCTION.

HOTELS.

BOARDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS—10,000 Acres, or any part, for sale by
EATON BROTHERS,
Land Agents, 59 WALL-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS, for sale by
CHARLES SHAW, 128 WATER-ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARLES SHAW, PIANO-FORTES,
No. 128 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Second-hand PIANOS.

Cheapest Quality, Square Grands, &c., for sale by
CHARLES SHAW, 128 WATER-ST.

HARP AT AUCTION—L. M. BOYRAU
will sell at the Commercial Exchange, 31 BROADWAY, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a splendid Harp, by Erard, Paris, 1867, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen at the store of A. HYDE & SON, No. 21 Maiden-la. N. Y.

A 1-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE FOR $250.
Also, a 7-Octave Piano, for $150. Also, a Melodeon, for $75. Also, a Cabinet Organ, for $100. Also, a Violin, with Bow and Case, for $10. Also, a Flute, with Case, for $10. Also, a Guitar, with Case, for $10. Also, a Clarionet, with Case, for $10. Also, a Cornet-a-Piston, with Case, for $10. Also, a Trombone, with Case, for $10. Also, a Bugle, with Case, for $10. Also, a Violoncello, with Case, for $10. Also, a Double Bass, with Case, for $10. Also, a Drum, with Case, for $10. Also, a Tambourine, with Case, for $10. Also, a Triangle, with Case, for $10. Also, a Cymbal, with Case, for $10. Also, a Snare Drum, with Case, for $10. Also, a Bass Drum, with Case, for $10. Also, a Kettle Drum, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Bells, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Chimes, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Xylophones, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Glockenspiels, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Metallophones, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Orchestrions, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Barrel Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Hand Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Street Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Church Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Parlor Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Cabinet Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Reed Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Pipe Organs, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Harmoniums, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Melodeons, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Accordeons, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Concertinas, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Flutinas, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Fifes, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Piccolos, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Flageolets, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Recorders, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Ocarinas, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Whistles, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Sirens, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Bird Calls, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Pianos, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Violins, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Violoncellos, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Double Basses, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Flutes, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Clarionets, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Cornets, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Trombones, with Case, for $10. Also, a Set of Toy Bugles

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-JERSEY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.